

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
**HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,**  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12  
per annum. Postage to any part of  
the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty The King.  
**BOVRIL**  
is a true food and contains  
Albumen and Fibrine which  
go to form Blood, Bone, Brain  
and Muscle. Beef-teas and  
Meat-Extracts are stimulants  
only.  
BOVRIL is liquid life.

No. 15,558. 號八十五百五千五萬一第 日七十二月四年四十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28th 1903. 五拜禮 號八十二月二年八零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S**  
**COLD CURE  
TABLETS**  
FOR THE  
SPEEDY RELIEF AND CURE OF COLD  
IN THE HEAD & INFLUENZA.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,**

**THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. 482

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 275 lbs. net \$8.00 per cask ex Factory.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.00 per bag ex Factory.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 41938

**AUTOMATIC BROWNING  
POCKET PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 3 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 42

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER  
PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
**CALLOWITZ & CO. Agents.**  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1907. 575

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In  
all Bore and Sizes.  
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED  
SHOT. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6, \$7 and  
\$7.50 per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES  
and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
Inspection Invited.  
**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.**  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. 1639

## A. TACK & CO.

26, DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

JUST ARRIVED:

A Large Stock

OF

**LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.**

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING FOR  
AMATEURS CAREFULLY  
UNDERTAKEN.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1907. 81

**A. LING & CO.,**  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(Next to Messrs. KUAN & KONG).

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.**

Photographic Goods of every Description  
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 1691

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

## TIME TABLE

**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. ... to 11.15 p.m.  
every hour.  
Extra Cars at 11.30 a.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SUNDAYS  
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS** at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to  
11.15 p.m., every half hour.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-  
pany's Office, Alexandra Buildings, on Your  
Board Central.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 677

## CHAMPAGNES.



**POMMERY & GRENÔ.**  
**BOLLINGER & CO.**  
**GIESLER & CO.**  
**POL ROGER.**  
**LANSON PERE ET FILS.**  
**IRROY & OIE.**  
**DUC DE MONTEBELLO.**  
**PAUL DOMMIER & CO.**

TELEPHONE No. 75.  
SOLE AGENTS:— **CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 434  
Hongkong, 131st January 1903. 15, Queen's Road Central.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN  
"WOLSEY" UNDERWEAR  
PURE WOOL, UNSHRINKABLE.

## FLANNEL PYJAMAS

\$6.00 \$8.50 \$10.00 PER SUIT.

**BATH ROBES. DRESSING GOWNS.**  
**HOSIERY AND GLOVES.**

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 432

## MIYASAKI & CO., COAL MERCHANTS.

HEAD OFFICE:— Sakayama, Koba, Japan.  
BRANCH OFFICES:— Nishinohashi, SHIMONOSEKI, Japan, and HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESSES:—  
"MIYASAKI," applying to Head Office and Shimonoseki Branch.  
"YUTAKA," applying to Hongkong Branch only.  
A. B. C. 5th Edition used.

THE HEAD and BRANCH OFFICES will receive any Order for

## JAPAN COALS.

**Y. KUBO, MANAGER, HONGKONG,**

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. 41884

## PHOTO SUPPLIES.

## LONG HING & CO.

17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

**DEVELOPING & PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN.**

480

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

ESTABLISHED 1875.

	For Case.
BRANDY ★ ★ ★ ★	\$21.50
" ★ ★ ★	19.00
" ★ ★	16.00
WHISKY, PAUL MALL	19.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS'	
OLD HIGHLAND?	12.00
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL	
BLEND	10.00
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	19.00
" DOURO	13.00
SHERRY, AMOROSO	19.00
" LA TORRE	15.25
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

## SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.



TEN YEARS OLD.

\$14 PER DOZEN.

**"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY**  
BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND  
FROM THE  
ORIGINAL RECEIPT OF 1746.  
SOLE AGENTS:

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

## CHAMPAGNE G. H. MUMM & CO.,

THE MOST POPULAR WINE.

Can be had in the following quantities:—

EXTRA DRY (Gout American).  
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

SALES IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEED THE TOTAL OF ALL OTHER  
BRANDS.

SERVED IN ALL CLUBS AND FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, AND OBTAINABLE

AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN THE COLONY, AND FROM

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., SOLE AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 479

## R. F. HUME & CO.

TELEPHONE 381. Cable Address "HUMANITY" HONGKONG. P. O. Box 404.

**HOLZAPFEL'S COMPOSITIONS CO. LD.**

(R. F. HUME, Representative).

S.S. "MAURETANIA," the largest and fastest Mail Steamer afloat

was Painted with Holzapfel's International Composition.

"INTERNATIONAL" Red Propeller Brand Manila Cigars.

**WATKINS, LD.,** Drugs, Aerated Waters & Medical Requisites.

GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c. 428

## BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

PEPPER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEPHONE No. 696.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c. \$10.00 & \$6.00	COLONIAL EDITIONS OF NOVELS \$1.75 EACH 3 FOR \$5.00.
South China Post Directory Hongkong Canton, &c. ... 2/0	Purple Heather, by Allan S' Aubyn.
Rosentock's Hongkong, Shanghai and Manila Directory ... 7.00	Cynthia in the Wilderness, by H. Wales.
The World Wide Atlas, 128 Plates and Complete Index ... 6.50	Dollar City, by Lucas Cleeve.
The American Girl, as seen and por- trayed, by H. C. Christy, Numerous Choice, Coloured Illustrations ... 7.00	The Prince's Valet, by Barnett.
Tart's New Seamen Ship ... 2.0	The Naulahka, by Kipling.
The Perished Prince, by Turner and Hodder ... 80	Many Inventions, by Kipling.
The Mutant in Parvo Atlas of the World with Index ... 2.00	Stalky & Co., by Kipling.
Gardening of Hongkong, by Tutchet ... 1.00	The Light that failed, by Kipling.
	Furze the Cruel, by Trevena.
	Dead Love has Claims, by Braddon.
	The Lost Clue, by Walker.
	Quickhands, by Stewart.
	The Jester's Widow, by Howard.
	S' Judes, by MacLaren.
	These Three, by Reynolds.

## "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST ... \$10.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON. BY THE PEARL RIVER—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt. C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illustrations. half yearly vol. bound ... \$1.50
Do. Do. Small Edition 6.00	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half yearly vol. bound ... 7.50
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: A Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe ... 3.50	FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1864 to 1913 ... 2.00
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historic Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebra- tions in 1891 ... 1.00	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG English Mail days 1874 to 1906 ... 2.00
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, Illustrated Account ... 0.50	BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days 1898 to 1905 ... 1.00
TEMPORARY MINING REGULA- TIONS IN CHINA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA ... 0.50	CALLED OUT, or the Chang Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Ro- mance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe ... 2.00
HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Pub- lished Annually ... 4.00	FROM PORTSMOUTH TO Peking VIA LADYSMITH, WITH A NAVAL BRIGADE (Crusade of H.M.S. Terrible) ... 1.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column ... 1.00	SKETCH OF THE WEST RIVER ... 0.25
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh ... 1.00	PLAN OF VICTORIA ... 1.00
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MIS- SIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA ... 0.25	" KOWLOON ... 0.75
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA ... 0.25	" PEAK ... 0.75
	" NEW TERRITORY ... 0.75
	" CANTON ... 0.50
	POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM ... 0.25

## ON SALE.

**BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG  
WEEKLY PRESS, January to June  
1907, with Index. Price \$7.50.**  
On sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press"  
Office.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1907

## SIEN TING.

**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905 1640

## HOTELS

### HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents  
Electric Lift to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms  
Matron in attendance  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.  
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. 4235

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the—  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. 4235

### "KINGSCLERE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND  
MACDONNELL ROAD.  
Telephone No. 134.

Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."  
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water  
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,  
putting green and fine stabling for horses.  
Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.  
41

### "BRAESIDE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis  
and Croquet Lawns. Large Airy and  
Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort.  
Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.  
Telephone, No. 690.  
Apply to— Mrs. F. W. WATTS.  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 4847

### THE GRAND HOTEL, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS  
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour  
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.  
F. DOMBALLE } Proprietaires.  
M. MAILLE }

### VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAMSEEN-CANTON.

FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL  
On the British Concession.  
Electrically Lighted.

Every Modern Comfort and Convenience at  
Reasonable Rates.

Under the Personal Superintendence of

H. HAYNES, late Manager Hongkong Hotel

### MACAO HOTEL.

TELEGRAMS—FARMER, MACAO,  
MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and under

experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents  
and Tourists.

WM. FARMER Proprietor.

### "BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA)

MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European

management and most strict supervision

as to food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of

a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers

paying a visit to the historical and picturesque

colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to

and from Hongkong, and two steamers to

from Canton, give easy communication with both

these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."

For Terms, apply

THE MANAGER

4216

STORAGE  
FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT  
No. 233 at NORTH POINT, Suitable  
for above Purposes. EXTENSIVE WATER  
FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE  
Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36  
on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA  
43,000 SQUARE FEET. 999 YEARS LEASE.  
For Particulars, apply—  
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 184







was made in the presence of the debtor, and it was a question more of fact than of constructive consent on his part. The case which is nearest to the present facts is *Exp. Bishop, re Fox, Walker and Co.*, which is cited by De Colyar, and which when examined carries out the great way forward. An accommodation bill was drawn and accepted for the purpose of raising money for the drawer and acceptor, and the drawee disallowed it with bill brokers in the city of London. The bill brokers then discounted the bill with their bankers. It was proved that according to a well established usage in the common and invariable practice of bill brokers in the city of London not to go through the form of putting their names upon every bill which they discount with the bankers, but to give in return a general indemnity or guarantee to the bankers by which they undertake to be liable to the bankers upon such bill, which they re-discount with them just as if they had endorsed that bill. Except for the fact that in this case the bill brokers could choose the persons from whom they made themselves liable, whereas the *compradore* cannot, this is as near a *compradore* agreement as we shall get from the circumstances of business in the West. The bill being dishonoured a payment was made by the drawee to the bank and the question arose whether they could prove for this amount in the bankruptcy of the acceptor. The doctrine I have just been considering was relied on by the trustee in the bankruptcy and it was argued on his behalf that there had been no indication of these payments by the acceptor. But the Court of Appeal held that there was a relationship of principal and surety set up by the circumstances of the case. For, said James, L.J., "it must be borne in mind that the bill brokers have been perfectly well known to both drawers and acceptors, that the business was a bill-discounting and that they could discount the bills only by procuring advances from their bankers. I do, then, they would re-discount the bills." After referring to the custom of the city in the words I have already quoted, the L.J. said: "This fact must have been well known and understood by the gentleman who manufactured these bills." From the point of view of the unknown Chinese customers whose debtors were guaranteed by this case, I must assume something as to the business of a *compradore* and I am not stretching my imagination too far when I incorporate into this case the one fact that the Chinese in this Colony know that his debts to European firms are guaranteed by the *compradore*. I need go no further than this, and I should not be justified in so doing; the terms of his liability are not known, but that does not concern the Chinese customer, and that, one fact only, that he is guaranteed, and that he could not do without the intervention of a *compradore*. Therefore, so far as he is concerned, in spite of the fact that the *compradore* may not know him, or know of the business which he has entered into, the relationship of principal and surety is set up. Can it be that the *compradore's* ignorance of the Chinese trader's existence will prevent the relationship arising? For that is the only point which may differentiate this case from the one just cited. I think not. A real fact whether there is a suretyship or not, is whether there is a vicarious liability just as between the *compradore* and the Chinese customer. And if it is set up by one of facts it can hardly be destroyed by the introduction of another fact, which leaves the former facts unaltered. And if it were necessary to find a reason for this view I should be prepared to hold that the provision of the agreement that the *compradore* can recover his commission from the Chinese customer, impresses a duty on the firm to acquit the *compradore* immediately a bargain is entered into. I am therefore of opinion that the *compradore* does create a contract of suretyship only, and that the plaintiff, the surety of the *compradore*, is entitled to this second inquiry. It follows from what I have said that in spite of the very wide words in which the liability clause is drawn the contract must be interpreted as a contract of suretyship would naturally be constructed; that is, that the *compradore* stands surety to Messrs. Sassoon for their Chinese customers; they cannot be helped to guarantee to Messrs. Sassoon against themselves, and therefore any losses which have been occasioned by Messrs. Sassoon's own action is not covered by the agreement. I think that the words "Chinese" however must be interpreted by the ejusdem generis rule, and that the question whether such losses, damages, costs, charges or expenses shall be incurred or sustained by reason of the breach of such contract, agreement, transaction or business or otherwise however, can only refer to losses occasioned by the acts or defaults of the Chinese customers. If a loss were occasioned by a breach of contract by Messrs. Sassoon themselves, they would not be helped to recover. I do not know what the word "deficiency" means. It seems to me that this question as well as the consequent questions which depend on it are matters which a commercial man is far better able to decide than I am. I think the parties ought to agree to take the opinion of some gentleman in the commercial world. If they do not this part of case must be much more fully stated than it is to enable me to arrive at a conclusion.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

**SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT APPROVED.**  
His Lordship delivered his decision in re an *W. & A. Mr. P. W. Goldring* (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) represented the debtor, and Messrs. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) and J. E. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) and C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings), the creditors.  
His Lordship said—In this case I am asked to approve a scheme of arrangement by which the debtor proposes or it is proposed on the debtor's behalf, to pay a composition of 75 per cent on all provable debts within a month after the approval of the scheme, the payment to be secured by the personal bond of some person to be approved by the creditors. It is understood that this must mean, or be in fact, by all the creditors. The scheme has the approval of the requisite majority of three-fourths in value of all the creditors who are willing, and it is supported by the Official Receiver in his report. It is vehemently opposed by the remaining creditors. One of the proxies—that of Talati and Co., themselves bankrupt in Bombay—has been challenged, and the challenge if sustained would bring the amount of the assenting creditors below the necessary three-fourths. It seems that Talati's proxy was dated 11th January, 1907, and that the firm was made bankrupt on 28th April, and

to 1805 the profits were \$27,000 and the capital increased to \$65,000. The debtor does not seem to have kept very regular accounts, but I gather that all the material facts have been ascertained. But by the end of 1906 everything had been lost except \$5700. In 1905-06 the debtor had contracts for yarn amounting to eleven million dollars, of which he had failed to take delivery of four million, and had failed to re-sell two million. On 15th August, 1906, he had to take delivery of three million, of which two million was not re-sold, and on the 17th August he then ordered five million of which two million were not re-sold; his uncovered obligations amounted therefore to 74 millions. I confess that these figures, rather stagger the commercial mind. The debtor says in explanation that his customers had given him directions to buy, and had urged him to buy, because they said a great quantity of yarn would be wanted, and that they failed to come forward and buy, the cause of it all being the rise in exchange and a consequent fall in the price of yarn. The fact is, however, that the yarn market was in a precarious condition owing to the abnormal rise in silver, and that the foreign importers themselves closed the market for three months in order to reduce the stocks on hand. It all seems to the commercial mind very rash and very hazardous, but it is so rash and so hazardous that I am justified in setting aside the wishes of the majority of the creditors who have the legal right to bind the others to accept the proposed scheme of arrangement. I have not to inquire into or express an opinion on the opposing creditors' action, for it is not directly before me. But indirectly it is, and I cannot refrain from saying that some of this dealing was dealing with themselves, at a time when things were so shaky that they themselves had to join in taking violent measures to check the fall in prices. And I must assume that they had not and had not obtained some idea of the debtor's position. Obviously, I do not say that they were themselves acting rashly or hazardingly. But what I cannot help thinking from such experience as I have gained in the Court that the *compradore* system is responsible for a great deal of what goes on in commerce in the Colony. I am well aware that the *compradore* security does often cover only a small proportion of the liabilities which he incurs. I know too that the *compradore* system is, and is likely to be for many years, essential to the commerce of the Colony with the Chinese. But I am bound to say that I do think the existence of that system leads to a feeling of false security, and that the inevitable result offered is that sometimes a course of dealing is entered into with Chinese which would not be entered into in like circumstances with Europeans. There is only one other matter I must refer to, and that is the part which the abnormal fluctuations in exchange have played in this matter. I confess I cannot go to the extent of saying that the hazardous course of commercial conduct becomes the opposite of exchange has precipitated the crisis. Nor can I say that dealings not otherwise rash and hazardous become so when exchange brings them to grief. I am doubtful even if I can say that the rash and hazardous dealings become more so in like circumstances. It seems to me rather justifying my condemning the act by the result. I suppose commerce has to go on subject to these violent and disturbing fluctuations of the silver market, and on the whole I am disposed to say that the question of exchange can only be left out of consideration in a question like the present. So the question before me is what view am I to take of the debtor's conduct in the following circumstances—After a period of prosperity, he finds himself practically at the end of his resources. The market is in a very shaky condition, but he has orders from the country some of which are executed and some not. He goes on with his trade, in which however, the element of speculation is never absent, and gives even larger orders than before. He is running a race with exchange and is beaten. But he does the European firms, who know the fluctuations of exchange and their effect on the yarn market, will still give him credit. If I had to judge him by his conduct, and mete out the punishment of the bankruptcy law, I should suspend his discharge; but I have, as clearly appears from the Official Receiver's report, to mete out the punishment to others, by depriving them of what they find they can save from the wreck; and as there is no compulsion in the matter, I think in the circumstances, that I should not be justified in doing this. Stated in this way the somewhat anomalous powers of the Court are explained, and are not inconsistent with the debtor, but with his creditors, and therefore it is that the case assumes the justification—the speculation must be of such a nature as to make it against public policy to approve the scheme. In going counter to the wishes of the legal majority I can only do so on grounds of public policy. It was very ably and forcibly argued that this man's speculations were against public policy. The considerations which induce me not to accept this argument, sufficiently appear from what I have already said. I want a receiver, but with hesitation which this judgment gives expression to, approve the scheme.

## CREDITOR'S PETITION.

Re the Yuen On firm. Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) applied for a receiving order on behalf of the debtor, Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared on behalf of three partners to oppose the application. Mr. Goldring—The position is somewhat complicated, my Lord, because notice of opposition has been filed by Mr. Dixon. His Lordship—What do you want? Mr. Goldring—I want a receiving order, and I understand Mr. Dixon, who appears for some of the partners, opposes it. Mr. Dixon—I appear for three of the partners of the firm to oppose the application. Mr. Smith—I represent the managing partner and agree to the application. His Lordship—I have not seen the act of bankruptcy yet. Mr. Goldring—It is notice of suspension of payment (Mr. Goldring here read the notice). His Lordship—That is not a notice of suspension. Mr. Goldring—We have no money to pay our debt or other debts. His Lordship—I would like you to give me an authority. I have refused several applications like this. Mr. Goldring—In previous cases I have known a letter similar to that to be sufficient. It seems to me the firm could not pay, and stated that fact clearly in the letter. Will your Lordship grant me a week's adjournment. Mr. Dixon—I must appear, and ask your Lordship to dismiss the application with costs, against the petitioning creditor. Mr. Goldring—There are other grounds for the application. Execution has been issued against the firm in three actions, and their goods have been seized. His Lordship—All acts of bankruptcy ought to be stated.

Mr. Dixon—I submit your Lordship cannot deal with an act of bankruptcy which is not alleged.  
The hearing was adjourned to enable Mr. Goldring to file further affidavits as to the act of bankruptcy.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The following progress report on the construction of the British Section of the Hongkong-Canton Railway to 31st December, 1907, was laid before the Legislative Council by Command of His Excellency the Governor yesterday.

## DESCRIPTION OF ALIGNMENT.

The present alignment is slightly different from that set out by Mr. Bruce. In Kowloon Station Yard, the line has been kept further west nearer Des Vaux Road. At chain 3300 Des Vaux and Gascoigne Roads are carried over the line by a very large bridge.

After passing this bridge, the grade rises at 1 in 150 to chain 3600, near which the line passes over a proposed 100' road by a 60' girder bridge, with 2 side spans of 10 feet arches for the pathways.

At chain 3700 another 100' road (Argyle Street) is crossed by a 60' girder bridge. As close as possible to this road, I propose to put a station for Yau Ma Tei.

Passing through a short tunnel, the line crosses another 100' road by a 60' girder bridge. This is the third bridge which the Public Works Department have asked the Railway to build, for which there is at present no road except such as is marked on a map as "Proposed."

After crossing this road, the grade rises at 1 in 100 towards the hills and at chain 17500 enters Beacon Hill Tunnel. There is a short length of level in the centre of the tunnel, chain 20700 to 21300, and the line falls at 1 in 400 to the north portal at chain 24700 where the grade changes to 1 in 100. Near this point, the line crosses the valley on a bridge consisting of three 40 girders, and runs down the north side to Tai Wei Village where there is a bridge of four 30 arches over the Shing Mun River.

From this point, the alignment has been completely altered. Instead of continuing on and keeping to the sea side of the road, the line curves to the east and crosses the Tai Po Road by a level crossing at chain 33600. Station Station is placed at chain 35000 and at a reduced level of 214'00 which ought to keep the formation dry during typhoons at this point.

Beyond Station Station, the coast line gets very rugged and indented with deep bays. It was found impossible to get a line at a low level here without having either very deep cuttings through the spurs or else, gaining the line too far into the sea. For this reason, the grade rises at 1 in 60 and 1 in 100 till a height of 284'00 is reached.

Between chain 43900 and 44700, the Tai Po Road is diverted to the sea side of the line, as the railway is too high above the road for level crossings. At chain 45300 the road passes over the Railway. Shortly after this, the road rises rapidly and between chains 48500 and 49200 and 49500 and 47200 is diverted and kept on the west side of the line by being scarped out of the cutting above the Railway.

Between chains 48100 and 48450 is a short tunnel, the road going round the spur is carried over the tunnel portals at both sides.

At chain 49500 on Mr. Bruce's alignment, there was marked a viaduct of 20 spans of 20 feet in rather deep water. In order to avoid this the new line goes more inland and passes in rather deep cutting through the west side of a hill at chain 50400. The line comes out on to the coast line again and is in heavy steep cutting for some time, with a short tunnel between chains 51475 and 51625.

The grade runs down then past the village of Chung Sui Tan and rises again approaching the Tai Po Tunnel. This tunnel between chains 62625 and 63475 avoids a sharp curve round a very exposed spur to the south of Tai Po Station Yard. Going through the spur, instead of round it allows the line to cross the next bay much nearer the shore and avoids a good deal of bridging in deep water.

Tai Po Station Yard is in the same position as Mr. Bruce placed it, but I have raised the level 2 feet to 22'00.

Beyond Tai Po, the line deviates very much from Mr. Bruce's alignment for the first few miles. The original alignment was very far out in the sea enclosing large tidal areas. The bridges necessary for letting the water out would all have to be founded on walls which would have been very costly requiring a large amount of piling. The new alignment runs right inland after leaving Tai Po Station, and then goes back to the old alignment for a few chains and then leaves it again to avoid a 6 degrees curve on a 1 in 100 grade.

Fan Ling Station is reached at chain 96000 and the frontier at chain 113,000.  
Note.—The various levels quoted are referred to a datum 200 feet below Ordnance Datum.

## SUMMARY.

All expenditure under this heading has been completed. The difference between the Actual and Estimated Expenditure represents a saving on the Total Estimate.

## LAND.

Outside Kowloon all the land has been bought with the exception of some lots near the site of Station Station.

## FORMATION EARTHWORK.

Any quantities and amounts I might give to show progress under this sub-head would be very deceptive. The total expenditure up to the end of 1907 was under a quarter of the total estimate for the line but about half of the total quantity of earthwork has been done. This is owing to the fact that the commencement of all earthwork cuttings, etc., is generally the easiest and the quickest done because the material is soft and therefore more cheaply excavated while the interior is generally composed of rock which besides being hard to excavate has to be led out a longer distance before it is in its final position in the bank.

The departmental system of carrying out works does not lend itself to easily estimating the future expenditure to complete the work because all work is done by petty contracts on a scale of rates. The rates are graduated to suit the varying nature of the work and unless costly borings were taken which would also take some considerable time it would be impossible to make anything like an estimate of the amount of money required to complete the earthwork on the line. These borings if taken would not assist the Engineers in any way in carrying out work under this departmental system.

The estimate of expenditure during 1908 must therefore be regarded as approximately only but it should be sufficient to complete all earthwork banks and cuttings with the exception of the reclamation in Kowloon Station

CITRONNADE SAUVINET  
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

JUST UNPACKED.

PER-DOZEN JARS \$15.00.

H. PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,  
112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1908.

Yard, a big bank in Shatin Valley and also another near Tai Po. If all goes as at present I think there may be a saving of about 10 per cent, or say \$250,000 under this sub-head.

## FORMATION TUNNELS.

The progress of the work under this sub-head is not quite so much as was expected. This is due to the unexpected difficulties met with in the nature of the material through which the long tunnel under Beacon Hill is being driven and also to the fact that great delays were experienced at home in getting delivery of the plant required for working the tunnel owing to the workshops generally being very full up of orders.

There are five tunnels on the line but four of these can be neglected as far as expenditure and progress during 1907 is concerned.

On a large tunnel as compared with earthwork the reverse is the case as regards expenditure and progress during the first year of construction. In the case of a long tunnel a very large amount of material and plant has to be collected and erected before a proper start can be made. This increases the expenditure per lineal foot of tunnel during the first year and it would not be right to multiply out the completion of the tunnel at the same rates as the first lengths.

Up to the end of 1907 the following had been done at Beacon Hill Tunnel:—

## SOUTH SIDE.

The heading had been driven 1,075 feet from the face, and shaft sunk about 30 feet deep. This shaft is now thrown out of use but its construction added greatly to the length of heading driven. 345 feet of heading had been widened and fully lined.

## NORTH SIDE.

The heading from the open was driven 952 feet during the year. It was started during the first week in January 1907. A shaft was sunk 27 feet between January 3rd and October 24th and 115 feet of heading driven towards the south and 100 feet towards the North. These headings are in extremely hard compact rock which I hope will not require any lining of brickwork. On 31st December there was 120 feet of lining completed.

The plant at both sides is similar. There has been erected a complete double set of electric lighting dynamo and also a double set of air compressors for driving the rock drills. These compressors are at present used for ventilating as well as driving the drills, a triplicate set of compressors are on order for ventilating when the headings get further into the hill. A great part of the expenditure up to date on the tunnel has been for the erection of this plant and the housing of the staff which will not I hope occur this year.

Hardly 3 of the heading has been completed at the cost per lineal foot, is slightly in excess of the estimate and about 1/15 of the widening has been executed. This widening is costing considerably more than the estimate and may result in an excess of \$300,000 being required. This is due to the large amount of explosives required and the cost of the labour generally being under-estimated in the first instance through unforeseen difficulties.

As regards brick lining it is difficult to say how the estimate will work out. One thousand feet was estimated as requiring to be fully lined at each end. This will be exceeded at the south side as the heading is extending much deeper into the hill at the side than was expected. At the north side the rock got harder and compact much more quickly, and the distance estimated to be fully lined will not be exceeded. The balance of the tunnel was estimated as requiring only an arch overhead to keep chips of stone from shaking out and falling on passing trains. Parts of the tunnel will not require even this so there may be a saving in the lining.

A very large amount of material is at site in the shape of bricks and timber which makes the figures for expenditure look large compared with the progress and makes diagrams and figures very deceptive.

## FORMATION ROADS.

No expenditure was undertaken under this sub-head.

## BRIDGES MAJOR.

About half the estimated expenditure has been expended on the large bridges. Of these 18 Bridges work has started on all except about 3 as regards at least collecting of material. Four are complete with the exception of the ironwork and 3 arched bridges are practically keyed in and about 3 are about half finished. The rest are well in hand. I would consider there will be a saving of about \$50,000 under this head but it is difficult to say as all the foundations are not in as yet.

## BRIDGES MINOR.

About one quarter of the estimated expenditure on this sub-head has been incurred and I consider a good deal more than quarter of the work has been finished. Rather a large number of minor bridges have to be built than was at first expected. Owing to the complicated systems of irrigation in the New Territories the water could not be collected and run through one opening but had to be split up into several minor bridges and culverts. There will be over 30 Minor bridges when the Railway is complete and of these seven have been absolutely completed with a saving of about 10 per cent on the estimate. Work is well in hand on the other bridges and there is no reason why the saving on these should not be at least 10 per cent, of about \$50,000.

## BRIDGES CULVERTS.

The expenditure on these are keeping well within the estimate though the number is rather in excess of that estimated for. These culverts are as a rule made only for single line owing to there being no difficulty in lengthening them when the line requires doubling.

THE  
ROBINSON PIANO  
CO., LTD.

TWO IN ONE

THE LATEST  
MUSICAL MARVEL  
IS THE  
AUTO-PIANO

(A PIANO &amp; PLAYER COMBINED)

THE ALBION-AUTO,

THE RACHELS-AUTO,

THE BRINSMEAD-ANGELUS.

SOLE AGENTS:  
THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1908.

The decrease in expenditure during 1907 in the main head of bridges was owing to the fact that the survey took rather longer than was expected and as there was no reason for picking up lost time, no extra rates were given to hurry up the work.

## TRACK BALLAST.

Not much work was done under this heading during 1907 owing to the high rates asked by the Chinese contractors. As there was no object in collecting ballast at this early stage no large contracts were let. A large amount has been put down for 1908 but it is hoped this amount will not be required. No rates are falling gradually and it is probable that this will be done for the estimated amount.

## TRACK PERMANENT WAY.

The unforeseen expenditure during 1907 under this sub-head was for rails and sleepers for the reclamation of Kowloon Station Yard. It was decided to use the permanent rails and sleepers for this work as the use of narrow gauge rails and sleepers similar to what is in use at the Tunnel would flood the Colony with such a large amount of this material that it would be difficult to get rid of at the completion of the work. This expenditure was material only.

## PLANT.

Under this heading the increase of expenditure was owing to broad-gauge engines, etc., being required for the reclamation in Kowloon Station Yard. These engines will form part of the permanent equipment of the line. No permanent increase is foreseen.

## GENERAL CHARGES.

The increase here is due to a large original under-estimate and to the difficulties of the line rendering it necessary to increase the superior grade of the Supervising Staff.

## GENERAL PROGRESS.

There are two large works on which depend the final completion of the line:—

- (a) Beacon Hill Tunnel.
- (b) Excavation of Cutting No. 1 which is to form the reclamation for Kowloon Station Yard.

Beacon Hill Tunnel has always been considered the ruling factor as regards the final opening of the line for traffic. At the end of December the heading going north from the south side and that going south from the shaft at the north side were 4914 feet apart which would meet at the end of November 1909 if the present average can be kept up. Six or seven months at least would be required to widen out and lay the rails ready for opening for traffic say the end of May 1910.

The reclamation of Kowloon Station Yard with material taken from cutting No. 1 is however taking longer than might be expected and I trust the completion of the whole line may not be delayed by any failure on the contractors' finish their contract within the specified time, viz., December 1909.

## ESTIMATES.

I append detailed statement of the original, revised and supplementary Estimates together with statement of expenditure to end of 1907 and estimated expenditure during 1908 and to complete the work. (The expenditure during 1906 was \$599,546.45 during 1907 \$2,314,915.51, while it is estimated that during the present year the expenditure will amount to \$4,000,000. To complete the undertaking \$2,925,822 will be required.)

G. W. EVES,  
Chief Resident Engineer.

4th February, 1908.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Gréna Charmante, Laft Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, and special business matters to the Editor. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. of day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS we opened by error in October last a letter addressed to H. Cruz, Esq., and owing to a mistake by our Clerk the same was returned to England, we desire to sincerely apologise to Mr. Cruz of Connaught Road for the occurrence.

THE UNION TRADING CO.,  
H. CRUZ & CO.,  
34, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1908. 444

## TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road Central.  
Apply to—  
Messrs. S. J. DAVID & CO.,  
Princes Buildings,  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1908. 445

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENMOER,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th March, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th March, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th March, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th February, 1908. 443

## FOUND.

IN the Theatre after a Performance of the "Liar" A LADY'S CARE.  
A BROOCH.  
Apply to—  
M. S. NORTHCOLE,  
Hon. Secretary, A.D.C.  
Hongkong, 27th February, 1908. 442

## HONGKONG &amp; CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

MR. J. McCUBBIN is appointed Acting Local Secretary during the absence of Mr. G. H. GIBB.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
Local Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. 418

## IF YOU REQUIRE

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS  
POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

STAMP, BIRTHDAY, and POSTCARD ALBUMS,  
Mechanical Animals, Art Relief Novelties.

## POSTAGE STAMPS

in Bags, Packets, Sets, &c. &c.  
All other Philatelic Goods

CALL AT—  
GRACA & CO.,  
Hongkong Hotel Corridor  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 419

## COMING COMING!

THEATRE ROYAL.  
OPENING NIGHT March 5th.

## MAURICE E. BANDMAN

PRESENTS  
HENRY DALLAS  
AND THE  
BANDMAN  
OPERA CO.

Thursday, Mar. 5. The Girls of  
Friday, Mar. 6. GOTTENBURG.  
Saturday, Mar. 7.

Monday, Mar. 9. A RONNWAY GIRL  
Tuesday, Mar. 10. Miss Hook of Holland  
Wednesday, Mar. 11.

Thursday, Mar. 12. The New Alladin  
Friday, Mar. 13. The Dairymaids  
Saturday, Mar. 14. A CHINESE HONEYMOON

Prices: \$3, \$2, and \$1.  
Seats can be booked on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO'S.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. 384

## ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS  
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

From 1st JANUARY, 1861 to 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING THE 52nd YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39th YEAR OF KWONG SUI

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.  
REDUCTION OF RATE.

ON and after the 1st March, 1908, the Company's Standard Rate for the supply of Electricity will be REDUCED from 35 Cents to 30 Cents per Board of Trade Unit.

W. H. WICKHAM,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. 419

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersecretary up to the 28th February 1908, for the Post of ACTING SECRETARY to the above Club for Twelve Months from the 1st April, 1908 to the 1st April, 1909, with the prospect of a permanent appointment as Secretary.

Applicants should be unmarried as residence on the Club Premises is essential.

By Order,  
C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1908. 265

## "TAI-VO" BANK, MACAO.

## IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Undersigned, Managing Partner of the "TAI-VO" Bank, in Liquidation, begs to inform the Public of the following:—

(A) That by virtue of a public deed drawn up by the notary public Mr. ASSUMPCAO, on the 7th day of February, 1908, Mr. LI HIP-IU, employee of the Firm "HANG-VO" of this City, did bind himself to

FIRSTLY, remit to the "TONG-TAO-TAI" Bank, in Hongkong, on account of the "TAI-VO" Bank, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), in order to enable the first named bank to meet its debts.

SECONDLY, pay to the creditors of the "TAI-VO" Bank, 75% of the amounts to their credit, according to the agreement made by Public deed on 3rd of January, 1908, at the Chinese Hospital.

THIRDLY, Collect all money owing to the "TAI-VO" Bank and sell all properties owned by the undersigned in Macao and at Pao-oi (Kongmoon), so as to reimburse himself for the remittance and the payments above mentioned.

(B) That, on the said 7th day of February, 1908, the undersigned did hand to Mr. LI HIP-IU a statement of the debts of the "TAI-VO" Bank and all the account-books and seals of all the properties owned by the undersigned in Macao and at Pao-oi (Kongmoon), the aforesaid Mr. LI HIP-IU being authorized to sell the above-mentioned properties to whatever person and at whatever price he thought fit.

(C) That the aforesaid Mr. LI HIP-IU did enter upon this engagement on the distinct understanding that in the event of the proceeds of the sale and of the money collected not being sufficient to cover the sum of \$100,000 remitted to the "TONG-TAO-TAI" Bank in Hongkong and the 75% paid out to the creditors of the "TAI-VO" Bank, as already said, he would not make any claim whatsoever on the Undersigned.

(D) That by virtue of the said deed of the 7th February 1908, Messrs. LU-KONG-IU and CHOI-HONG, Merchants and Proprietors of this city, did bind themselves as guarantors to the said Mr. LI HIP-IU, in which state they are to be held responsible for any acts performed by the said Mr. LI HIP-IU in the fulfilment of the duties he has assumed of his own free will, as well as for any engagements he may enter upon.

The said Messrs. LU-KONG-IU and CHOI-HONG further declared in the same deed that should the amount collected from the debtors of the "TAI-VO" Bank and the proceeds of the sale of the properties be not sufficient to reimburse Mr. LI HIP-IU for the remittance and the payments made, they would pay up the difference without being obliged to make any claim on the Undersigned.

PUN-LAI-SAN, 潘禮臣  
Macao, 16th February, 1908. 414

## CHI WO &amp; CO.,

LINE OF STEAMERS.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

THE Company's New Steamship

"HOIMING,"  
(Captain Evans)

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 a.m. from Ping On New Wharf and from Macao at 2 p.m.

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO  
Every SUNDAY from Hongkong at 9 a.m. and from Macao at 5 p.m.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 349

## COLD STORAGE.

MR. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Sunday accepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. PARLANE, Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 43

## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR 1908

IS NOW ON SALE.

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1908. 338

## NOW READY.

MAIL TABLES FOR 1908.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents  
On Paper 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 215

## MAIL TABLES

FOR 1908.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents  
On Paper 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 215

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 a.m. on MONDAY, 2nd March to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1907, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 399

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-NINTH MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th February to 5th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
GEO. I. TOMLIN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1908. 386

## THE HONGKONG MILLING CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, King's Buildings, at 12 o'clock Noon on SATURDAY, the 7th March, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907.

A. H. KENNIE & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1908. 404

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12.30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th March. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th February to the 10th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1908. 387

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of EIGHT per cent. per Share for the six months ending 31st December, 1907, declared at MONDAY'S Ordinary Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after TUESDAY, the 25th February, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, New Quay.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THOS. I. MOSE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1908. 427

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

LOST.

FIVE CERTIFICATES of 100 Shares each, standing in the Register of this Company in the name of CHEOY SUN have been LOST.

Serial No. 1801—60/1/60100—100 Shares  
" " 1802—60/1/60200—100 " " " " 1803—60/1/60300—100 " " " " 1804—60/1/60400—100 " " " " 1805—60/1/60500—100 " " " "

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 500 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates, unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1908. 406

## SANG MOW.

RATTAN AND GRASS FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.  
45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABASHING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE  
(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

Price \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD., Messrs. BRADY & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

NOTICE TO ROWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOKSTALL, Mr. H. B. TUNNEY'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AH TAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1907.

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1908, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Auction Rooms, Duddell Street, IN ONE LOT.

The Leasehold Property known and registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 163 with the buildings thereon known as No. 149, Wing Lok Street.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from Mr. OTTO KONG SING, or from the Auctioneer.

OTTO KONG SING,  
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.  
Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 400

## INSURANCES

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO.,  
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 23

## AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907, £17,837,119.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £2,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500  
FIRE FUNDS, 3,386,790 10-8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

## IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,  
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents, 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market.) Telephone No. 511.

## PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

## TYPEWRITER.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO,  
Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. (late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 19, Queen's Road Central (First floor).

## DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1444

## MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD, "DOCK."  
A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Word NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

Extreme Length, 722 feet.  
Length on Blocks, 714 " " " " Width of Entrance on Top, 964 " " " " Width of Entrance on Bottom, 884 " " " " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide, 841 "

Extreme Length, 523 feet.  
Length on Blocks, 513 " " " " Width of Entrance on Top, 824 " " " " Width of Entrance on Bottom, 774 " " " " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide, 614 "

Extreme Length, 571 feet.  
Length on Blocks, 564 " " " " Width of Entrance on Top, 864 " " " " Width of Entrance on Bottom, 754 " " " " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide, 624 "

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES for undertaking BUILDING, REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons) 700 H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.

Short Notice.

## BANKS

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS, 15,500,000

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:  
Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dalny, Port Arthur, Amoy, Liyang, Mukden, Tieling, Chang Chun.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5% per annum  
" " " " 6 " " " 4 " " " " " " " " 3 " " " 3 " " " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 25th September 1907. 580

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).  
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (\$3,750,000)  
RESERVE FUND, FL. 5,375,375 (\$449,590)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Bangkok, Samang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalangan, Pascoeran, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja, (Acheen) Bandjermain.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c. &c.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.  
" " " " 6 " "



# INTIMATIONS.

## S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

THE ORCHESTRELLER CO'S

NEW MODEL

### "AERIOLA" PIANO PLAYERS

RETURNED AFTER A FEW MONTHS

ON HIRE

REDUCED TO \$350.

A MARVEL OF MECHANICAL GENIUS  
AND THE MOST PERFECT INSTRUMENT  
ON THE MARKET.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE GIVEN  
WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE &amp; CO., LTD.

York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1907.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Long-continued exhaustion, due to climatic influences, overwork or worry, makes a sad wreck of the physical and nervous organization. In such a case, it is well to remember that Hall's Coca Wine provides the main for a complete and enduring recovery. It restores the vitality which the nerves have lost; it stimulates the circulation and enriches the blood; it soothes the troubled nerves, clears the brain and quickens its action; it dispels gloominess and depression; it gives elasticity to the step; and invests one's every movement with energy; it puts the heart of health on a pallid cheek; it virtually renews the whole system with a new lease of life and power. 60-12

## THORNE'S OLD VAT



## SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
As Suppliers to the House of Commons.

ON SALE.

### RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 33 Years  
Each 1874 to 1906.  
Price: \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" or at Local Booksellers.

**Gambling with Life**  
Many a man is gambling with his life. It is a losing game. Vitality going, nervous system breaking down, energy gone—every day bringing the end nearer.

## Hall's Coca Wine

is a life-saver. It gives life to the sick and the energy of life to those who are well. It is used as a standard remedy and preventive by British doctors at home and abroad in all cases of nervous, stomach and pulmonary disorders, and climatic prostration.

Sold in large and small bottles by stores and chemists everywhere. Insist on seeing the red Keystone trade-mark.

Hall's Wine is the only one during the winter months that keeps the system in good health. There is no medicine in the world to compare with it.

## The Handy Home Remedy.

A box of BEECHAM'S PILLS should always be kept in the house, as, like a "stitch in time," they may save much future worry and expense. On the first sign of any derangement of the system a dose should be taken; and they will invariably have the most beneficial effect.

"Prevention is better than cure," we are told. Next time you feel "out of sorts," just take a dose of Beecham's Pills, and so prevent a seemingly small ailment growing into serious trouble. BEECHAM'S PILLS prevent illness as well as cure it. Most people take them to keep themselves in good health. There are wise and happy ones—they hardly ever know what ill health is.

There is no medicine in the world to compare with

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

They will not harm the most delicate and the strongest will benefit by using them. They are a tried remedy—the trusted friend of thousands of families all over the world. Women especially suffer from headache, nervousness, loss of energy and spirits. Nervous dyspepsia and many other ailments which make life almost unbearable. Even when women can be immediately relieved of this suffering if upon the first sign of any derangement they will take a dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

## Worth a Guinea a Box.

In boxes, price 9s. 4d. and 9s. 8d.

DAVID CORRIE & SONS  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
RELIANCE CROWN  
TAPPAULING  
ARNHOLD KARRER & CO.  
Sole Agents.

## THE SOCIALIST VICTORY.

The Labour party conference, after declining one day to be delivered over to the Socialists, reversed almost immediately that decision and accepted the thoroughgoing Socialist programme. Mr. Stephenson of the Amalgamated Engineers moved that the time has come when the Labour party should have as a definite object the socialization of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, to be controlled by the democratic State. This is the full-blown creed of theoretical Socialism in all its crudity. Mr. Stephenson's argument was that, when they had carried their remedial measures as far as possible, they would still be confronted with inequities in their midst which could only be removed by a commonwealth owning the means of production. Mr. Kelly, who seconded, put the thing in even more direct language, saying that the workers were finding that they made little progress. Some of their trades were organized, he said, to the extent of 90 per cent. of the workers, and yet they were not able to prevent reductions in wages. It is curious that, with this fact before him, he should have implicit faith in the certainty of a better result if the odd 10 per cent. were also organized, which is really what Socialist reconstruction comes to. Nor does it seem to have occurred to Mr. Stephenson that the inequities he refers to are the products of degenerate human nature, which Socialism, not yet formulated any plan for eliminating from its ideal State. Mr. Shackleton, M.P., remarked that on the previous day they refused to have a programme, and were then engaged in trying themselves up in the very thing they had rejected. He warned them that the result of voting the resolution would be very serious, and argued generally for saying nothing about ultimate Socialist ends, while working in harmony to achieve as many of them as possible. The resolution was nevertheless carried by 514,000 votes against 469,000.

It is always well to find out exactly where we stand. For some time past there has been sufficient ambiguity to confuse many excellent people. Socialism was fighting under trade union colours, and many were misled into supposing that only a few not very unreasonable reforms were in question. The Labour machine is now fairly captured by the Socialists, who openly flaunt all middle and moderate courses. They have proclaimed their aims in the most unequivocal way, and are now offering reasons for being longer deceived about the real meaning of the movement. We have yet to see what the effect will be upon the Labour party itself. There are as many shades of opinion among working men, and as many varieties of character, as there are in any other class. We shall not conclude, until we are obliged that the vote of yesterday means the wholesale conversion of the highly individualist working classes of this country to the chimerical notions of Socialist creators. But if the common sense of our workmen recoils from the whole scheme, upon which the Socialist scheme must be founded, from the universal poverty which must overtake like the robbers and the robbed, it follows that we may expect shortly to see a division of the forces represented at the Labour conference. For, although the two sections may work for a time upon parallel lines, and may combine for a time to gain identical ends, the alliances cannot last. Not only are the aims of the two sections entirely different, they are also incompatible. The success of the Labour party upon its old lines raises a barrier against the advance of socialism. For what the ordinary workman wants is more money for himself, his own children, his own home. What the Socialist wants is to break down the sense of private ownership altogether, and to make the workman dependent upon committees of wirepullers, which, owing the capital, will be capitalists of the peculiarly harsh collectivist type; capitalists, too, with powers of requisition and interference such as the existing capitalists cannot wield. The two ideals, though both may impel men to seek in the first instance that others possess, are absolutely incompatible. Till human nature becomes something entirely different from what we have experience of, there will always be overwhelming forces on the side of individualism. There may be nothing on hand but confiscation or robbery, but men will confiscate or rob for their own enrichment, not for the sake of an abstraction called the democratic State, though consisting in fact of all the most dexterous and unscrupulous robbers of their fellow men.

It will probably be a long time before the lines are clear, and until then there will be much confusion in the minds of men, much foolish and random legislation, and many repetitions of economic experiment that have failed disastrously in the past. Already we have demands for State workshops, which high wages are to be paid for producing things that no buyers can be found for. Fixed wages, irrespective of what the business can pay, are also demanded; and both demands lead straight to aggravated unemployment. There will be other things of the same kind, together with plausible schemes for nationalizing this and the other, which mean either that one section of the community is to be robbed to satisfy another or that business duly paid for is to be taken out of competent hands and given over to committees of the incompetent. All this is in the face of foreign competition, does not offer a pleasing prospect for the immediate future. The disinterestedness of Socialism is illustrated by the treatment yesterday of the woman franchise question. It was discussed simply from the point of view of how it would affect the political aims of the speakers. There is nothing that would so greatly promote Socialism as the hitherto unknown spectacle of Socialists, whether "Christians" or other, themselves making some real sacrifice, some real delegation, of their own goods without reserve to the mysterious alms-givers to which they ask us all to bow in faith—Times.

## BEFORE THE ASSASSINATIONS.

POLITICAL LEADERS ARRESTED.  
An item posted to us from London, before the crisis developed as it did, says:—  
The situation in Portugal continues to be critical. A Reuters telegram from Lisbon states that Senator Alfonso Costa, the Republican leader, and a number of other Republicans, as well as the dissident Progressist leaders, including Senhores Pinto, Santos, Ribeiro, Brava, Ego, and Morais, have been arrested.  
An official note issued states that several policemen and guards engaged in the maintenance of public order were attacked one night in various quarters of the town. One Civil Guard was murdered and several others were wounded.  
The Lisbon correspondent of the "Petit Parisien," whose message is quoted by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, states that Senator Franco, seeing that the powers he has hitherto used have proved insufficient to master the situation, has had the following decree signed and signed by King Carlos: "That the Courts shall have power to expel from the country all agitators and disturbers of the peace, even if their agitation has had no result." This decree, of course, now becomes law, and it is realized that under it there is no security for anybody who is not a declared partisan of Senator Franco.

## IS THE NATION DECAYING?

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEW OF HISTORY.

The decadence of great communities was the subject of the Henry Sidgwick memorial lecture delivered by Mr. Balfour at Newnham College, Cambridge, last month.  
Why should civilizations (he asked) wear out and great communities decay, and what evidence was there that in fact they did? If current modes of speech took decadence more or less for granted, with still greater confidence did they speak of progress as assured. Yet if both were real, they could hardly be studied apart; they must evidently limit and qualify each other in actual experience, and they could not be isolated in speculation.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour asked what grounds were there for supposing that we could escape the fate to which other races had had to submit. Why should we expect to progress indefinitely; why for us alone was the doom of man to be reversed? To these questions he had no very satisfactory answers to give, nor did he believe that our knowledge of national or social psychology was sufficient to make a satisfactory answer possible.

The flexible element in any society, that which is susceptible of progress or decadence, must be looked for rather in the physical and psychological conditions affecting the life of its component units than in the inherited constitution. In the case where a forward movement had died away the pause must in part be due to arrested development in the variable, not to a fixed resistance in the unchanging, factor of national character.

Either external conditions were unfavourable or the customs and beliefs which made society possible had hardened into shapes which made its further development impossible, or, through mere weariness of spirit, the community resigned itself to a contented or, perhaps, a discontented stagnation; or it shattered itself in pursuit of impossible ideals.

A new social force had come into being, new in magnitude if not in kind. This force was the modern alliance between science and industry, and on that we must mainly rely for the improvement of the material conditions under which societies lived.

If our outlook upon the universe had suffered modifications in detail so great and so numerous that they amounted to a revolution, it was to men of science we owed it. Science was the great instrument of social change.

Though times have brought perhaps new causes of decay, it has brought also new grounds of hope, and we are to be the heirs in front of us, there are so far no symptoms either of decay or of regression in the inward movement which for more than a thousand years has been characteristic of Western civilization.

## DEMAND FOR NAVAL INQUIRY.

WILL THE PREMIER APPOINT A COMMISSION

The "Central News" says:—  
The London Chamber of Commerce, which has taken the lead in naval crises on several occasions, recently appealed to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Richards, as the officer with the longest experience in the administration of the Navy, on a subject which had been brought before it.

The request was for guidance on the desirability of a committee of inquiry into the scope and effect of the revolutionary changes in naval training which are causing differences between the Admiralty Board and officers abroad. Sir Frederick Richards replied that the changes in question were "of a nature hazardous experiment," and he endorsed the demand for a commission of inquiry. This was supported by another ex-First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton.

A subsequent discussion, initiated by the London Chamber of Commerce, revealed a practical unanimity of opinion in favour of an inquiry, and as memorial to the Prime Minister on the subject was drawn up and signed by 222 members of Parliament in May last.  
It is confidently believed by those responsible for the demand for an inquiry that it will now be granted by the Government. The demand has never been decisively refused, the Prime Minister having merely postponed a decision, stating he was not prepared to grant an inquiry on the evidence before him at the time of his reply. He has, in fact, in no way indicated that he recedes from the opinion he enunciated in the debate on the changes in 1903, when he said they created "a most undesirable state of things—a state of things not to be contemplated for a moment."

## THE HUMAN MACHINE.

### HOW IT GETS OUT OF ORDER, AND HOW IT MAY BE PUT RIGHT BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

In the finely-fitted mechanism of the human body each process is so dependent on the next, that when one fails the whole system is affected. And the most important process of all, the foundation of health, the very ground-work of life itself, is digestion. When this fails nourishment fails, and naturally you become weak and ailing. Your liver breaks down in sympathy with your stomach, and the horrors of biliousness seize you. Then your bowels become constipated for want of the natural laxative which the liver should supply, and arising from these three causes—indigestion, biliousness, constipation, poison your blood and ruin your health. Mother Seigel's Syrup permeates and cures indigestion by strengthening your stomach, liver and bowels and restoring them to perfect efficiency.

Here is an example. Mrs. Jane Davis 39, Herbert Street, Harbury, Carlisle, writing first on April 17th, 1903, says:—  
"I used to vomit till I was utterly worn out. I had pains in my stomach even after the vomiting, and fearful headaches. I could eat nothing, and had no rest night or day, though worn out with fatigue. But Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me."

Again, on May 6th of the current year, Mrs. Davis writes: "It is four years now since Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me, and I am still well and strong. I have never suffered since."  
Mother Seigel's Syrup cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Wind, and all the other ills that arise from a disordered state of the digestive system.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is now also prepared in Tablet form, and sold under the name of Mott or Seigel's Syrup Tablets.  
PRICE 2/6—ONE SIZE ONLY. 67-9

## TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kowloon, Tova.  
Apply to—  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 290

TO LET.

A SIX ROOMED HOUSE at ELIOT, ORCHARD, Robinson Road. Furnished or Unfurnished.  
Apply to—  
F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,  
83, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1908. 100

TO LET.

A HACIENDA, East, Mount Kailat, The Peak, unfurnished, from the middle of or end of April next. For particulars apply to the undersigned.  
C. H. GRACE,  
Care of Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong Club.  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1908. 311

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.  
Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.  
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 191

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY.  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET.

CHAMBERS in No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET, Moderate Rent.  
First Floor of No. 2, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Out-houses suitable for business. Premises or Dwellings now occupied by FRED. BORNEMANN & CO.  
Second Floor of No. 2, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, above the Office of DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. 96

TO LET.

PER 1st January, ONE OFFICE ROOM on Second Floor, Prince's Buildings.  
Apply to—  
REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1907. 102

TO LET.

LARGE OFFICE ROOM on First Floor of No. 16, DES VUEX ROAD.  
Apply to—  
FELD, BORNEMANN,  
No. 11, Des Vieux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 144

TO LET.

"FAIRVIEW," No. 1, Robinson Road, Hongkong. Furnished or Unfurnished. Furniture can be Purchased if desired. 6 big Rooms, nice view of harbour.  
Apply to—  
Messrs J. ULLMANN & Co.,  
31, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 1th February, 1908. 382

TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.  
One FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.  
Apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 69

TO LET.

4 and 5 ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.  
COMMODOUS SHOP in Des Vieux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession. Moderate rentals.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 117

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.  
Apply to—  
YEE SANG FAT & CO.  
Same address.  
Hongkong, 23th January, 1907. 270

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 185

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.  
Apply to—  
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 188

TO LET.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE on SHAMSHEN. A.B. 99.  
Apply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 251

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
GODOWN No. 101, Praya East.  
Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

## TO LET

TO LET.

4 ROOMED HOUSES in Morrison Hill Gap Road, suitable for Married Couple with Small Family. Rents low.  
EUROPEAN FLATS in "WILD DELL" Buildings. Rents low.  
No. 2, CHANCELLY LANE. 6 ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light. Central Locality.

"STILLINGFLETS" Peak Road, SIX ROOMED HOUSE with Fine View of Harbour.

"HARRPERRILL" Garden Road, SIX ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light and full use of Tennis Court.

Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH & SETH,  
Accountants & Auditors, &c.,  
5, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 26th February, 1908. 438

## TO LET UNFURNISHED

A DESIRABLE EUROPEAN RESIDENCE in MACAO in excellent position and near Praya Grande. For terms and particulars apply to SUPERINTENDENT,  
E. P. Telegraph Co.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1908. 426

## TO LET

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Siewan, Tong & Co.).  
Apply to—  
THE COMPANION DEPT.,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.,  
Comptroller Road Central.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. 299

## TO LET

FIRST Class European House, furnished or unfurnished, Lushell Terrace and Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
TAM TSE KONG,  
Care of Hip On Insurance, Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., 42, Bousham Street, West, Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 94

## TO LET

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zoland Street, immediate possession.  
Nos. 2 and 4, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD, KOWLOON.  
Apply to—  
"WOODBURY" GARDEN ROAD.  
"ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.

## TO LET

LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vieux Road.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1908. 87

## TO LET

NO. 59, CAINE ROAD.  
Nos. 27 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD.  
Apply to—  
SAM WANG CO., LTD.,  
81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. 199

## TO LET

OFFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground.  
No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.  
"HATHERLEIGH" Conduit Road.  
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.  
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDING and No. 16R, Des Vieux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.  
FLATS in MOUNTON TERRACE.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1908. 36

## TO LET

"FEGGESFORD" (Furnished) No. 114, Peak. Contains 6 ROOMS.  
No. 71, WYNDHAM STREET.  
"GLENWOOD" Garden Road, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms.  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.  
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Goldbook MacGregor).  
OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.  
BELLIO'S TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.  
GOOD CENTRAL GODOWN, No. 3a, DUDDELL STREET.  
LADROCK, No. 9, CONDUIT Road, 8 Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished from 15th April, 1908. Large Servants' Quarters and full sized Tennis Court.  
No. 3, DUDDELL STREET SEPP and 1st Floor.  
Nos. 1 and 6, DES VUEX VILLAS (Peak).  
No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1908. 189

## TO LET

A STORE in Good Position, No. 14, Queen's Road Central, including First Floor, and Godown at back, with Lease.  
Apply to—  
14, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 23th February, 1908. 437

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE  
MRS. GILLANDERS  
"CLAREMONT"  
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 1530

報新外中港香  
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO  
(Chinese Daily Press).  
PUBLISHED DAILY.  
Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS.  
Circulates largely throughout Southern China into China, etc.  
Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vieux Road Central, Hongkong; 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.  
Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212

Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Victoria Buildings.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 212











